TICHBORNE.

The Celebrated English Trial Brought to a Close.

THE CLAIMANT CONVICTED.

One Hundred and Eighty Days at the Bar.

Fourteen Years' Penal Servitude for Wilful Perjury.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Indictment and the Australian Will.

A Pen Picture of the Scene in Court.

> LEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 28, 1874.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on charges of perjury committed during the trial for the possesion of the estate, which has been in progress upwards of 180 days of court sitting, was brought to a close this morning, and resulted in the convic-

The jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of guilty on all the charges. THE SENTENCE.

The claimant was sentenced to fourteen years'

CONDUCT OF THE CONVICT.

After the verdict was announced the claimant expressed a desire to address the Court, but the Lord Chief Justice refused permission. He maintained his usual composure when the sentence was pronounced. He shook hands with Dr. Kenealy, his counsel. CONVEYED FROM COURT.

The prisoner was then taken from the cour room by a seldem used exit, placed in a private carriage and rapidly driven to Newgate, much to the disappointment of an immense though orderly crowd which gathered outside to see him

There was great excitement on the rendition of

the verdict, and "extras" announcing it were issued by the city journals.

Court, Judges, Prisoner and Counsel. The claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy and states—"Sir Roger"—was placed on trial under an indictment charging him with the commission of various perjuries, in the Court of Queen's Bench. London, on Wednesday, the 23d of April, 1373. The trial has progressed at intervals the recesses being of very brief duration, since. The presiding judges were the Right fron. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Lush and Melior. Judge Archibald was one of the counsel originally engaged in the case, and, consequently, did not sit on the bench at the trial. The Crown prosecuted. The prisoner was ably defended, principally by Dr.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. in its normal state devoted to the discussion of intricate and knotty points of civil law, was set aside for the trial. Like most of the other London law courts, it forms a portion of Westminster Hall. the right after you have passed through the massive portal which, abutting on Old Paiace Yard, offers the most direct means of access to the House of Commons. A strong unpainted wooden barrier was crected to keep off the pressure of the crowd, and one or two policemen stood by to give information and keep order. Ever since the commencement of the trial the court has been thronged within five minutes after the doors have been opened; there was not even standing room in the galleries apportioned to the public, while the more exclusive seats were sought after just as much as opera stalls on a grand night. Let us take advantage of the opportunity offered us to make our way through the entrance set apart for members of the a good view of the scene and the actors engaged in The square box with three rows of desks and benches rising one above the other immediately on

and the gentlemen engaged there are not ordinary professionals, but picked men, specially selected for this trial. Besides those who took shorthand notes there were others who merely looked on and wrote the summaries of what happened for the London daily papers. That keen-looking, thin-

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

at his acquirements. Palmbr was a sporting man, and his conversation was siways filled with horecracing allesions. At the slose of the trial, when the verdict of guilty was pronounced, he threw over to his counsel a sorae of paper on which was written, "fi?e the riding that's done it," implying that it was the manner in which the case had been conducted that ted to this fate in the end. This was told atterwards to Sir A. fockburn, and he is said to have declared it the greatest compliment ever paid to him.

conducted that led to this late in the end. This was told alterwards to Sir A. Cockburn, and he is said to have declared it the grestest compilment ever paid to him.

On either side of the Lord Chief Justice sit Justices Lusir and Mellor. There is nothing particularly noticeable in either of them, save that the name of the first gave occasion for an excellent joke attributed to Mr. Hawkins. Shortly after the ejevation of Mr. Lash to the judicial bench, of which Mr. Justice Suce was then and ornament, there was a grand banquet, git which Mr. Hawkins, who had a toast to propose, said, "It is the custom to drink to Bacchus and Venus, to wine and women, but in this company I think I can better sam up the meaning in giving as a toast, "Lush and Shee." Immediately in front of the bench is the attorney's table, at which as a toast, "Lush and Shee." Immediately in front of the bench is the attorney's table, at which as each by no means plain, save from its enormous quantity of jow, rather low forchead, bright eyes, mouth with a heavy under lip and square chim. His bulk is enormous, such a figure as is rarely seen out of a showman's caravan; but his movements are tolerably light and active, and his nands and feet are exceptionally small and well shaped. Throughout the whole of the trial he lias never exhibited any nervousness or much more sign of interest than might be expected from an ordinary spectator. He smiles from time to time at some of the testimony, and keeps up an attimated conversation with his attorney, frequently handing papers to his counsel, Dr. Keneally, who sits just behind him, in

The Douter is a remarkably clever man, an Irishman of great interary attainments. He is a universal inguist, and of his greatest peem, "A New Pantomime," Mr. Disraell said it was a work "of great, of are and sustained genius." But somehow or other he has never attained an adequate position at the Bar, perhaps owing to certain social lapses, into which it is unnecessary to enter. At the other end of the sease are to be found.

The Indictment-Legal Statement of the Convict's Life, Wanderings and Crime-Who Is Her

The following is an exact copy of the indictment preferred by the English Grown against the claimant to the Tichborne estate. For the sake of brevity the designation of "the defendant" is used throughout in lieu of the style and title under which he was indicted—namely, "Thomas Castro, which the was indicated a superior to the wise Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet." There are no less than twenty-six counts charging the defendant with various fiences of perjury. The several counts, raising, as they do, so many varied issues, show pretty clearly the difficulties with which Dr. Kenealy had to contend, inasmuch as he had to attempt to refute by evidence every one of the points raised by the prosecution. The indictment reads as fol-

Some time ago, that is to say, on the 8th of April, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of our sovereign lady Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Ringdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, at the General Session of Oyer and Terminer of our Lady the Queen holden for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court at the Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, in the suburbs of the city of London, before Justices of the Peace, it was presented as follows, that is to say:—

suburbs of the city of London, before Justices of the Peace, it was presented as follows, that is to say:

Central Criminal Court to wit:—The jurors for our Lady the Queen upon defir out present that heretofore before the taking of this inquisition, to wit, on the 10th day of May, 1871, at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, before the Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Knight, Her Majesty's Chief Justice, assigned to hold pleas in Her Majesty's courts, a certain issue duly joined in an action of ejectment between the defendant in the said action, and Franklin Lushington and the Hon. Dame Teresa Mary Josephine Boughty Tichborne and the Hon. William Stourton Renific Arundell, as guardians of Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, an infant, as the defendant, came on to be tried in due form of law, and was then—to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, and on divers other days afterwards, and before the taking of this inquisition by due appointments in that behalf—to wit, at Westminter aforesaid—tried by a jury of the said county in that behalf duly sworn by try the matters in question in the said issue between the said parties, upon which trial the decendant then appeared as a witness for and and on behalf of himself, so being such defendant as aforesaid in the said action, and was then and there—to wit, by and under his description duly sworn and took his corporal oath upon the Holy Gospel of God, befere the said Sir William Bovill, that the evidence which he, the said defendant, sanolud give to the Court there and to the said jury so sworn as aforeunder his description duly sworn and took his corporal oath upon the Holy Gospel of God, before the said Sir William Bovill, that the evidence which he, the said defendant, should give to the Court there and to the said jury so sworn as aforesaid touching the matter then in question between the said parties, should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the said Sir William Bovill then having sufficient and competent authority to administer the said oath to him in that behalf; and the jurors aforesaid on the oath aforesaid do further present that upon the trial of the said issue so joined between the said parties aforesaid, and in relation thereto the following questions respectively became and were material, that is to say, whether he, the said defendant, was Roger Charles Tichborne, eldest son of James Francis Tichborne, Esq., afterwards Sir James Francis Doughthy Tichborne, Baronet, now deceased, and whether the said defendant had resided at Paris, in France, from the time of his birth until 1845, and whether a person named Adrien Chatillon had been tutor to him, and whether the said defendant did in 1845 come over from France to England to attend the funeral of Sir Henry Tichborne, Baronet, deceased, and whether the deceased, and whether the deceased, and whether the said defendant had been a student at the Josuts' College, at Stonyhurst, in the county of Lancaster; and whether the said defendant had and wrote the summaries of what happened for the London daily papers. That keen-looking, thin-faced man, for instance, who is seaming forward and tistening acceagering in K. Moy Thomas, an antiquary, a man of learning and research, who has taken a singular interest in the case and who writes a summary of each day's proceedings for the Daily Nesse.

Immediately opposite the reporters' gallery is THE JUNF DOI, THE JUNF D

During the progress of the trial Mr. Hawkins, on the part of the prosecution, read the claimant's will which he had drafted by Mr. Gibbes in Austraha. The remarkable ignorance which he displayed in this paper with respect to the title, entail and topographical situation of the Tichborne estates told great!y against him with the Court and jury.

THE WILL

THE WILL
as read by Mr. Hawkins sets forth:—
Whereas on January 29, 1885, under my assumed name
of Thomas Castro, I intermarried with Sary Ann Boyat,
spinster, the ceremony being performed at the house of
Miss Robinson, Wagga Wagga, by a Wesleyan minister,
the issue being two sons and one daughter; and whereas
on July 9, 1866, I was again married by a Roman Catholic priest at Goulboura, New Sonth Wales, in my proper
name of Roger Charles Tichborne, and whereas I had before made a will in 1822, and having, since my return to
this country, learned that Vincent Gosford and Edward
slaughter, executors of that will, agting upon the assumption that I was dead, proved that will, I hereby
revoke that and all other testamentary dispositions
made by me, and declare this to be my last will and testament.

sumption that I was dead, proved that will, I hereby revoke that and all other testamentary dispositions made by me, and declare this to be my hast will and testaments.

Journal of the was a summary of the synthesis of the synt I bequeath to my dear wife, Mary Ann Tichborne,

isty my debts. Inneral expenses. &c.

The Lord Chief Justice said—Is it necessary to read any further? It seems to be a most elaborate specimen of conveyancing.

Mr. Hawkins—There is an extraordinary set of legatees. (Laughter.)

Dr. Kenealy—II it is not all read I hope it will all be printed.
Mr. Hawkins—Yes, if you will pay for it. Mr. Hawkins—ies, if you will pay for it. (Laughter.)
The Lord Chief Justice—All those elaborate proofs about the "eldest daughter" and that sort of thing can be printed if you like.
Mr. Hawkins, omitting a large portion of the will, concluded as follows:—

Mr. Hawkins, omitting a large portion of the will, concluded as follows:—

It is my will and desire that the said John Holmes should be, and I hereby appoint him, the manager and receiver of the rents and profits of all my rents and estates; and I bereby direct that he shall be paid out of such rents and profits for his services as such manager and receiver the sum of £1,000 per annum, and my desire and will is that the said John Holmes should continue to act as such manager and receiver immediately from and after my decease, and henceforth during his fire; and if from illness or any other cause the said John Holmes should desire to resign such managership and receivership, then and in such case I authorize and confirm the said any mink fit to be made in the receiver of firm the said my mink fit to be made in the receiver of the rents and profits of my said estates. In the receiver of the rents and profits the sum of £1,000 per annum for his services as such manager and receiver. And I appoint my said wife, Mary Ann Tichborne, and the said Anthony John Wright Bidduiph and Anthony Norris, to be guardian of my children during their minney. And I appoint of the rents and profits the sum of £1,000 per annum for his services as such manager and receiver. And I appoint of the case of the rents and profits the sum of £1,000 per annum for his services as such manager and receiver. And I appoint of the mass shall act in the execution of that office, £500 apices.

Bated Sent 8, 1868

THE FRENCH FOOTLIGHTS.

New Plays and Operettas Recently Produced.

Dramatic Censorship, Official and Amateur.

Of one thing there will never be a dearth in France. Let wheat crops or vintage sail, there will always be new comedies, farces and operettas, to say nothing of dramas and melodramas. Of late Parisian playwrights have been singularly prolific. Their pens, in nowise crippled by their country's misfortunes, have been starting new plots in all directions, and in some cases have run riot to such an extent that President MacManon has felt ound to re-establish the censorship. The censor ship had never ceased to exist in real fact, for though the educated Minister, Jules Simon, suppressed it in 1870 he took leave to interdict M. Sar don's "Oncie Sam" in 1872, and some months ago Governor of Paris prohibited a piece ("La Liqueur d'Or") for its immorality, after it had already been played a dozen times, this nearly costumes and scenery. But these exercises of prerogative were not supposed to count, and the victims of them stood in the position of the Scotch debtor cited by Walter Scott, who was sent to prison, not for being in debt-for imprisonment for debt was contrary to the laws-but because, in refusing to pay his creditors in obegience to an order from the Sheriff's Court, he showed his contempt for the The censorship, then, has been re-established in France, because it was felt impossible to get on without it. The liberals have always contended in theory that the public should they would soon bring the stage in subjection to decency and good taste; but there would seem to be some misunderstanding about the sense of these terms in the French mind, for the decency and good taste of the Parisians have led them systematically to patronize plays which are unstrans latable in any proper tongue. Wnether the new censors will succeed in introducing a higher tone of morality, as they have rather confidently promised, we shall see in good time. For to-day we are concerned with plays which were written political comedy, in the style of "Rabagas," and called "Le Candidat," has for some weeks been in rehearsal at the Vandeville, and will shortly take the place of "Oncle Sam." It is by M. Gustave Flaubert, the realistic author of "Mme. Bovary" and of "Salambo," who was, under the Second Empire, thought to be the most objectionable writer in France; but republicanism may have purified him. At the Odéon the actors are learning "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," an historical drama, which was written by the late Alexandre Dumas, but has been carefully revised, promises to be a success. Coming now to new plays and operettas recently brought out, we have "Les Deux Orphelines," by MM. d'Ennery and Cormon, at the Porte St. Martin; "La Branche Cassée," by MM. Jaime, Noriac and Serpette, at the Bouffes, and Offenbach's new version of "Orphée aux Enfers," at the Gaite. "LES DEUX ORPHBLINES," BY MM. D'ENNERY AND COMMON,

is a melodrama in the old style, which delighted the boulevards thirty years ago, and the applause which has greeted it may be accepted as a token of melodramatic revival. Here is the story of it:-Two young girls, Henriette and Louise, who are apposed to be sisters, arrive in Paris from Normandy, at some date in the last century, and than Henriette, the older sister, is kidnapped in the streets by a young debauché, the Marquis de servants to his pleasure house in the suburbs. Louise, who is blind, remains in and she is about to be run over by a coach when two criminals of the worst class-the Frochards. mother and son-pass that way and take her to their home. The old woman Frochard, struck by about the streets in rags to beg and sing; and from that day the poor girl begins a hideous life of barefooted and shivering, in all weather, and being beaten when she does not earn sufficient to satisfy her mistress' rapacity. Meanwhile, Henriette, shut up in the Marquis de Presles' house, is been retained, but the additions are numerous and taken by him one evening to a dinner, where the guests are all rakes and fallen women, and where he hopes to seduce her. Trembling and indignant she Marquis endeavors to compel her, she cries out in despair and tears to the Marquis' friends, "Is there not a single man of honor among you?" "Yes," answered one Chevalier de Vaudrey, who had at first thought Henriette was shamming, but is now convinced of her purity; "yes, I will protect you!" and, drawing his sword, he fights with the Marquis, wounds him and carries Henriette from the house. This is the beginning of a deep love between the Chevaliar and Henriette, and also the beginning of fresh troubles for the latter. The Chevaller is the nenhew of Count de Linières the Lieutenant General of Police, who, hearing that his relative and heir wishes to marry a girl nicked up in the streets, resolves to prevent such that Henriette, far from favoring the Chevaller's suit, has refused, though passionately attached to between himself and his friends; so that, moved to admiration by such self-denial, she visits Henriette, and in the course of her visit learns some thing closely affecting her own peace of mind. Before being married against her will to the Count de Linières the Countess had been secretly married to a young officer, who shortly afterwards died, eaving her with a little girl. This child the Countess' parents spirit away, so that nothing may impede the marriage of their daughter with M. de Linières, and ever since the Countess has been tormented with anxiety about her little dead. Sae now learns from Henriette that her child is none other than the blind girl Louise, who was found lying on a doorstep by Henriette's father and brought up by him. The little outcast had a bag of money, and a handkerchief embroidered with some initials round her neck, and that is how Mme. de Linières is enabled to identify her. But no sooner has Henriette made her revelation than police officers despatched by Count de Linières rush into the room, arrest Henriette and lead her off to the Salpétrière, or prison for dissolute women, where she is told that she will be transported to the colonies by the first prison ship that sails. All new seems lost for Henriette, who is aware that her beyond reach of marrying his nephew; happily, there is in the prison an unfortunate girl called Marianne, to whom Henriette had shown i kindness when they were both confined together who has repented of her sinful life, determine to save her benefactress. On the day when the convoy of prisoners is to leave Paris, and when the names are being called over in the yard of the Salpétrière, Marianne generously answers to Henriette's name, and is manacled and taken off in her stead. The prison matron detects the noble nearted fraud just as it is being perpetrated, but she is slienced by Marianne, who craves to be sent out beyond the seas to work out her atonement, and who, at the same time, relates the story of Henriette's life. Before going Marianne, who has neard that the Frochards have been seen with a blind girl, gives Henriette their address, and Hen-

During all this time the blind Louise has been reduced by exposure and ill-treatment to a state of weakness which culminates in fever. She has plied her trade of begwar for months, and, one day.

riette, shortly after liberated under the name of Marianne, goes in quest of them.

standing at a church door, received alms from her too prostrate to beg any longer and sinks down on a pallet, refusing to stir when the old woman, Frochard, orders her to go out as usual. Hereupon a furious scene ensues. The old woman and her scoundrel elder son, Jacques, catch hold of Louise to beat her, as they have often done before; but at this moment the blind girl finds a champion in a quarter where she had not dared to expect it. The brutal Jacques has a cripple brother-Pierrewhose life has been a long martyrdom. Bullied by his mother, kicked and cuffed by his brother, he had been a spiritless, abject being till Louise came into the house, and then, seeing a poor creature weaker than himself, he had set himself to watch over and beiriend her. On more than one occaon he had succeeded in shielding her from blows more than once he had filched money from his mother's hoard that she might have necessaries of life; and now at sight of Jacques raising his hand to hit the fever stricken girl his exasperation follows between the two brothers, and Jacques is killed. At this juncture Henriette, released from prison, arrives at the Frochard's hovel, aids in the rescue of Louise and flies with her. Nothing rerewarded in the approved way. The Countess de Linières makes her confession to her husband, receives forgiveness and adopts Louise, to whom an eminent doctor undertakes to restore her evesight; Henriette, on the other hand, pardons the Count for his persecution of her, and, with his full

Modified in a few places "Les Deux Orphelines" rould lend itself very easily to English adaptation and might insure a good run in New York. It abounds in startling situations, to which a whole picture cannot be done in a summary, and the dialogue is brisk and pithy. This drama has been remarkable for developing the talents of two actresses hitherto almost unknown—Mile. Angèle Moreau, who plays the part of the blind Louise, and Mme. Sophie Hamet, who takes that of the infamous widow Frochard. Both these ladies-the one by her exquisite delineation of persecuted innocence, the other by her realistic performance of a repulsive and cruel hag-have mounted at one step to the summit of their profession.

Very different from "Les Deux Orphelines" is "LA BRANCHE CASSEE," BY MM. JAIME, NORIAC AND SERPETTE. This is an operetta written for those two charming singers of the Bouffes, Mme, Peschard and Mme, Judic. It tells of the loves of a peasant boy and girl, but, unfortunately, as in the "Timbale d'Argent," and in most other pieces recently brought out at the Bouffes, so in this "Branche Cassée" the plot cannot be rendered into English. The authors of the libretto, MM. Jaime and Noriac, are responsible for it. M. Serpette, the composer, suffers by it, as did M. composer, suffers by it, as Vasseur, the composer of "La bale d'Argent" above mentioned. is a real pity that the American and British publics should be deprived of such delightful music as that of these operettes because the silly Frenchmen who write the libretti have chosen to enframe in them indecent and offensive plots. An Amerido well to take the Timbale's music and get a new story woven in English for its light, creamy melodies; and when he had done this then he might apply the same process to the "Branche Cassee," which positively sparkles with brilliant melodies. A duet for soprano and contralto voices, "Pleurons, pleurons," with acdrinking trio in the third act, as also a waitz aris for contralto, "Je suis Suzette la fille du Jardinier," are the next two most noticeable pieces. But the entire operetta teems with melody of the sweetest, liveliest French sort; and once again M. against good taste and propriety committed by eran offenders, by the way-disfigured the music as men do who throw slime on a flower.

The reproach of impropriety cannot be ad

"ORPHEE AUX ENFERS," BY M. OFPENBACH. which, although very French in parts, never quite oversteps the limits of decorum. "Orphée" was brought out some years ago at the Bouffes as a very small operetta. The narrow proportions of the stage trammelled the work, but now M. Offenbach, having possessed himself of the Gaité's huge stage, has expanded the operetta by means of a new libretto, new music, and, above all, by gorganza. All the old music of the original "Orphée," is so well known to dancers that the mere jingle of a note of it on the piano in every way up to par. There is, in the first place, a smart, headlong overture; then a pastoral ballet. most fresh and tuneful; after this a ballet of the Hours and Seasons with a recurring melody int. tating the chiming of a timepiece, and destined to figure on every planoboard before long as the "Clock Waltz." Next to this we have a frantically contagious jig, danced by the god Mercury, who is kept moving the whole time he is on the stage, and a chorus of policemen, in sol major, altogether "Clock Waltz" in popularity, but we must not omit a grave chorus of the Infernal Judges, culminating in an epileptic hullaballoo and cancan, nor a similar bit of melodious madness indulged in by the Town Council of Thebes. Finally, as a crowning jewel to this renovated operetta, we have the "Fly Ballet." one of the most graceful things which Offenbach has ever composed, and which, to use the playbill term, is "rapturously applauded every night." of Hades and the scenes round Thebes, where the policemen, Town Councillors and others go through their vagaries are truly splendid-the finest vet mounted in France. But when this revised "Orphée" is transferred to New York, as it must inevitably be before long, the American manager will do well to copy, point for point, the mythological, allegorical and fancy costumes sketched for the Gaite by the artist Grevin. for these are a marvel in themselves.

AMATEUR CENSORSHIP.

I began this letter by speaking of the official dramatic censorship which has been restored. I now learn that forty Parisians, noblemen, artists and journalists of the best sort-all men purpose of hissing without mercy all pieces that may be immoral, all actors who may hazard double entendres and all actresses who may strive to clamber to fame by means of iewelry and good looks instead of by talent. I am of the Parisian mind, I expect to hear that they have inaugurated their functions by being triumphantly kicked out of some popular playhouse, and are using lotions, the whole forty of them, to brace their nerves for a second effort.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE Return of Rear Admiral Parrott from

Yokohama. Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott, who was ordered to the Asiatic Squadron last October to relieve Rear Admiral Jenkins, has returned in ill health. He arrived at Hong Kong December 16, and on the 12th of January was ordered home by Fieet Surgeon Bloodgood. Admirai Parrott came by the way of Yokobama and San Francisco, and reached his home in Portsmouth, N. H., last Friday evening.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1874. Lieutenant Commander John Weidman is detached from the Shawmut and placed on sick tached from the Shawmut and placed on sick leave. Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Schmitz is also detached from the Powhatan and placed on sick leave. Lieutenant Commander Francis Morris is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Shawmut. Boatswain Andrew M. Moore is detached from the New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Boatswain Charles Miller is detached from the receiving ship Potomac and placed on sick leave.

MASSACHUSETTS WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 28, 1874. Ninety weavers of the Lyman Milis at Holyoke, Mass., have struck for their former pay.

WORKINGMEN'S AGITATION.

The Freethinkers and Trades Union

Convention-The Internationals and Committee of Safety Objected To-An Excited Discussion and a Lively Time. At the Turn Hall another meeting was held las night by the convention recently formed under the auspices of the Freethinkers' Union, composed of the delegates of about twenty-seven trades unions and other organizations, formed for the purpose of proceeding against the Police Commi on account of their interference with free speech. The meeting was organized under the chairmanship of Mr. Henningen, and, after the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, Mr. Theier, reports of committees were received, including a report from the Publication Committee in reference to efforts made to obtain the publication entire of the address to the public, adopted at a previous meeting in the English printed papers, the substance of which was published in the HERALD at the time. It was was published in the Herald at the time. It was stated that the document had been published in full in the German papers, and the committee stated that they waited on the agent of the Associated Press with a view of enlisting his influence to obtain the publication of the document in English. Inasmuch as the committee had not succeeded in this direction the publication of the document in the form of a circular was recommended. The next thing discussed was the question of raising sufficient funds for the prosecution of the work, and a resolution was passed to solicit voluntary contributions from the organisations represented, the delegates to report at the next meeting the amounts agreed upon. A Treasurer was thereupon elected in the person of Mr. Werner. The question then arose respecting the election of additional delegates, who shall proceed to Albany to acquaint the Legislature with the delinquencies and shortcomings of the Police Commissioners, with a view of procuring their impeachment gand removal, two delegates having been appointed for that purpose at a previous meeting. Here a member of the Committee of Safety stated that this committee had also taken action to send a delegation to Albany, whereupon an exciting debate ensued. The delegate representing the Workingmen's Council threatened to withdraw if the Committee of Safety was allowed a representation in this body. An angry discussion ensued about the Internationstated that the document had been published in threatened to withdraw if the Committee of Safety was allowed a representation in this body. An angry discussion ensued about the internationalists—about their merits and failings, and a number of delegates declared with great emphasis that they and their organizations will have nothing to do with the Internationalists and the Committee of ber of delegates declared with great emphasis that they and their organizations will have nothing to do with the Internationalists and the Committee of Safety. Considerable confusion ensued from this discussion, and the chairman being unable to preserve order left the chair, and Conrad Kubm was called upon to preside; who in assuming the chair expressed a doubt whether he could do any better than the chairman who had just left. Some delegates stated that if they had known that the Committee of Safety was there they would not have come; near, for how could they six there after their organizations had denounced the Committee of Safety? (The men of the Safety here dryly observed that they would stand all that denunciation.) The opposition to the Committee of Safety and the Internationalists emanated principally from the tailors and blacksmiths. Several sections of the Internationalists were represented, including French, English and Scandinavian sections. The discussion resulted in the withdrawal of the delegations from the Workingmen's Central Council, who, on leaving the room declared that the trades unions were the only organizations that lend respectability to the movement, and not the Internationalists or the Committee. Owing to the continued confusion the Chairman requested the appointment of another chairman, he declining to preside any longer; and on leaving the chair he also announced that he then and there resigned as a delegate to Albany. The chair was thereupon assumed by Mr. Theier, and a desuitory discussion was continued for some length of time, but final action on the questions proposed was postponed until another meeting, which is to be held in a lew days.

BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Simmons' Friends Celebrating the Butler Victory in Washington.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1874. The first news of the action of the Senate in relaof this port came by private despatches from the Simmons party and was circulated from mouth to mouth with wonderful rapidity. The report was at first received with incredulous smiles by the public. but it was rapidly confirmed, and the joy of the "ring" and its satellites was un-bounded. They had been anxiously wait-ing in the office of the Supervisor in Pemberton square, with hardly less impatience than the present occupant of the office had been pacing the corridors of Willard's. The reading of the first despatch called out the most extravagant demonstrations. The men shouted, threw up their hats, and in every way expressed their surprise

hats, and in every way expressed their surprise and delight. Arrangements were at once made for bofding a joilineatton meeting. A room was secured at Parker's, to which the company adjourned. There they quickly added to their number other active partisans, officers of the revenue and Custom House, till there were in all about forty.

George P. Baldwin, ex-Alderman and ex-Chairman or the Democratic Ward and City Committee, was called to the chair. He opened the proceedings with an address eulogistic of Mr. Simmons. He admired him for his straightforward course, his nonorable rise from hardship and poverty to a conspicuous position in society, which displayed ability and energy of character sure to carry nim to still greater success.

ability and energy of character sure to carry mint to still greater success.

THE INDISPENSABLE CHAMPAGNE
had by this time arrived in pienteousness, and no time was lost in drinking to the health and pros-pertry of the new Collector. Brief speeches were then made by the various persons present, in which abuse and praise were showered promety when the leading operators at Washington. The which abuse and praise were showered profusely upon the leading operators at Washington. The sentiment that prevailed was that the young element of the party had gained a great victory; that it had been a rebellion against the aristocracy, in which the "poor boy" had won. Great devotion was expressed for General Butler, his name always calling for cheers. All gave him the credit for securing the nomination, and many declared that they would support him for Governor next fall.

that they would support him for Governor next iall.

J. M. D. Williams and Henry L. Pierce were severely abused. John A. Norwell, R. C. Nichols, George A. Shaw, Albert Palmer, Charles H. Leach, John L. Swift, William Bubler, Andrew J. Batley, Captain Frost and Edward Crane were among those who did the speechmaking. The company did not break up till about ten o'clock.

During the evening a congratulatory despatch was sent by the President of the evening to Benjamin F. Butler, giving information that a large impromptu meeting of republicans and democrats was in session at Parker's and thanking him for the services he had rendered. A despatch was received in reply from General Butler, saying their friends in Washington Joined in congratulations, but claimed that the meed of praise was due to General Grant for his firmness in the trying emergency.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The Steamer Miller Blocked Up in Attempting to Force a Passage Through the Icc.
Last evening the steamer Daniel S. Miller left

this city to force a passage through the Highlands, where navigation is obstructed by "windrow" ice. She had on board two of her owners-Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and Mr. Doughty, of Poughkeepsig-and several other residents of the two places. The party expected to go through in fine style, the Miller being a large and pow-erful boat. At Pollopel's Island the first opposing ice was broken through, and the noe to near the Cold spring Foundry the passage was a rough one. The Miller made the last three-quarters of a mile in about two hours. All hands worked with pike, pole or bar to remove the heavy body of ice and snow from about the boat, but the ebb tide found her immovably stuck fast. At midnight the hands and passengers "turned in." Early this morning they went at it again, but could not budge the boat from her key berth. The broken fragments of ice, about one and a half inches in thickness, were piled up to a depth, in some places, of twenty feet, through which it is, of course, impossible for any boat, especially a propeller, to make its way.

The feature of the present blockade is that the old winter ice has all passed down through the Highlands, and the ice formed the night after the recent anow storm has all drifted in at the bend of the river, between West Point and Cold Spring, effectually barring navigation. The passengers on the Miller walked asbore on the lee this morning and returned to this city by the Hudson Rivercars. The boat was got loose this afternoon. It is proposed now to attack the ice also from the south, and the steamer Hasbrouck, now in New York, will be used in the operation, the Miller to make another attempt from the north. A heavy tide will probably remove the barrier soon, as the moon is near full. opposing ice was broken through, and thence

VERDICT AGAINST AN EX-COLLECTOR.

The Morris county (N. J.) courts have just determined the case of C. M. K. Paulison, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Passato, sum of \$5,118 and interest, the whole amounting to something like \$10,000. Mr. Paulison was a few years since a deputy collector of internal revenue, and the claim was for money alleged to remain in his hands. The case was an old one and very complicated. Mr. Paulison is good for the amount, and his bondsmen are wealthy men, cluding such persons as Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, and H. M. Lorg.